

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY JUNE 19

THE STARS AND STRIPES.

While many patriotic Americans celebrated on Sunday the anniversary of the birth of the Stars and Stripes, the flag itself was not the creation of a day, nor of a century. The American flag is a growth, rather than a creation. Its history can be traced back to the twelfth century, or nearly six hundred years prior to the first "Flag Day," June 14, 1777.

During the first crusade in 1193, Pope Urban II assigned to all of the Christian nations as standards crosses varying in color and design, emblematic of the warfare in which they were engaged. To the Scotch troops was assigned the white saltire, known as the white cross of St. Andrew, on a blue field. The British used a yellow cross, but a century and a quarter later they adopted a red cross on a white field, known as the red cross of St. George.

When James VI of Scotland ascended the throne of England as James I, he combined the two flags, and issued a proclamation requiring all ships to carry the new flag at their main masts. At the same time the vessels of south Britain were to carry at their fore-masts the red cross of St. George and the ships of north Britain to carry the white cross of St. Andrew.

The new flag was known as "King's Colors," the "Union Colors," or the "Great Union," and later as the "Union Jack," and was the one under which the British made all their permanent settlements in America. It was the flag of Great Britain only by proclamation, however; not until 1707 did parliament pass an act definitely uniting the two countries and their flags. In the same year the government issued regulations requiring the navy to use what was known as the white ensign, the Naval Reserve, the blue ensign; and the Merchant Marine, the red ensign. Owing to the fact that the British merchant vessels were everywhere, the colonists in America came to look upon this red ensign as the flag of Great Britain.

The people in the New England colonies were bitterly opposed to the cross in the flag. In 1635 some of the troops in Massachusetts declined to march under this flag and the military commissioners were forced to design other flags for their troops with the cross left out. The design they adopted has not been preserved. In 1652 a mint was established in Boston. Money coined in this mint had the pine tree stamped on one side of it. The pine tree design was also used on New England flags, certainly by 1704 and possibly as early as 1635.

At the outbreak of the revolution the American colonies had no flag common to all of them. In many cases the merchant marine flag of England was used with the pine tree substituted for the Union Jack. Massachusetts adopted the green pine tree on a white field with the motto: "An Appeal to Heaven." Some of the Southern States had the rattlesnake flag with the motto: "Don't Tread on Me" on a white or yellow field. This flag had been used by South Carolina as early as 1764. Benjamin Franklin defended the rattlesnake device on the ground that the rattlesnake is found only in America and that serpent emblems were considered by ancients to be symbols of wisdom.

In September, 1775, there was displayed in the South what is by many believed to be the first distinctively American flag. It was blue with a white crescent, and matched the dress of the troops, who wore caps inscribed "Liberty or death."

The colonists desired to adopt a common flag; but they had not yet declared independence and were not at first seeking independence. They took the British flag as they knew it, and made a new colonial flag by dividing the red field with white stripes into thirteen alternate red and white stripes. This is known as the Cambridge flag, because it was first unfurled over Washington's headquarters at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on January 1, 1776. It complied with the law of 1707 by having the Union Jack on it; it also represented the thirteen colonies by the thirteen stripes.

As the colonists gradually became converted to the idea that independence from the mother country was necessary, they began to modify the flag, first by leaving off the Union Jack and using only the thirteen horizontal stripes. The modified flags were not always red and white, but regularly consisted of combinations of two colors selected from red, white, blue and yellow. The final modification was the replacement of the Union Jack by the white stars on a blue field.

The stars are the only distinctive feature of the American flag. The charming story which credits Betsy Ross with making the first flag of stars and stripes is still accepted by historians. When Washington suggested the six-pointed star, she demonstrated the ease with which a five-pointed star could be made by folding a piece of paper and producing one with a single clip of the scissors. Some writers are of the opinion that both stars and stripes in the flag were derived from the coat of arms of the Washington family, but this theory is not generally held.

The official adoption of our first flag was in 1777. On June 14 of that year the Continental Congress passed an act providing that "the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white on a blue field, representing a new constellation." The thirteen stars were arranged in a circle to symbolize the perpetuity of the union of the States.

Vermont was admitted to the Union in 1791 and Kentucky in 1792. It was felt that these two new States ought to be recognized on the flag, so in 1794 congress passed an act making the flag fifteen stars and fifteen stripes.

This remained the flag of the United States throughout the war of 1812, until there were twenty States in the Union. In 1816, an effort was again made to modify the flag so that all the new States would be represented on it. To be continually adding stripes would make the flag very awkward in shape and appearance, so after arguing the matter for two years, congress decided to return to the original thirteen stripes and one star for each State. Congress has never determined the arrangement of the stars nor the shape and proportions of the flag, and there has been great variation, especially in the grouping of the stars. There are still many who believe that the symbolic circular grouping of stars should be restored.

A LESSON FROM MOROCCO.

One of the first things that General Lyautey, the French resident general in Morocco, did in taking office a few weeks ago, was to prohibit the sale of absinthe. This measure, aimed at both the French troops of occupation and the natives, considerably affected business interests and steps were taken to try and stir up a movement of opposition.

An old Moor to whom a trader tried to explain the tyrannous nature of the general's order, took a wholly unexpected attitude: "Absinthe," he said, "is an invention of the Evil One. On its roots he pours the blood of a peacock; then, when the leaves begin to grow, he sprinkles them with the blood of a monkey; then he dips the stalks in the blood of a bear; lastly he mingles with the juice of the plant the blood of a pig."

"So that when the faithful drinks absinthe, at the first glass his appetite awakes, and he arises, proud as a peacock; at the second glass, he becomes excited and gesticulates like a monkey, at the third he becomes quarrelsome and spiteful, like a bear; at the fourth he becomes besotted and falls to the earth, and rolls like a hog in the mire."

MORE PUBLICITY FOR THE SUGAR BUSINESS.

The army, sports, society and a dozen other matters receive full and frequent notice in the local press; but the business in which twenty-five per cent of the population of the Territory are directly engaged and on which ninety per cent, directly or indirectly, depend for a living, is relegated to a few occasional statistics and a partial publication of Willet & Gray's circular, published in New York, which gives the status of the world's sugar business.

There are several reasons for this state of affairs. In the first place it has been the general opinion among the leaders of the industry in Hawaii, that it was unsound to publish the details of the business, for fear that our enemies would simply make unfair use of them to our disadvantage; and our competitors would use information concerning improved methods, at our expense.

This sentiment at the top has filtered down through the plantation employees, and the policy of the corporations being against publicity, they have not felt at liberty to give out information.

One reason why special information from particular plantations has not been available, is that the plantations are so isolated that only those actually residing there actually know what is going on, and they are usually too busy to spend time writing.

Another reason is that the information available in the city is scattered, and it takes a good deal of time to collect it and get it into readable shape.

Another reason is that the information of value consists largely of statistics, which, if they are to be of value must be compiled with absolute accuracy. The difficulty of securing such accuracy in a daily paper where there is little time to check and correct, has led some, who would otherwise be willing to furnish information, to withhold it.

The Advertiser believes that, while the sugar planters should not, any more than any other business men, publish everything that they know, concerning the inside details of their business, they can, to good effect, release a good deal more than is now being done.

There are several good reasons why more publicity should be given. Among others are the following:

The cost of production of a few of the more favorably situated plantations have been obtained by those who claim that the islands can produce sugar at a profit without a protective duty.

The only way to meet these arguments is to present the cost figures of other plantations—the average run of them—and show by detailed figures of cost of the various operations, from plowing to marketing, that there is no margin of profit, as to a great number of the plantations, if we go onto a free sugar basis.

The statistics now proposed to be published were furnished at Washington last year; but, the mischief had already been done. The opposing figures had been widely circulated, and minds made up on that basis; while the figures furnished by the friends of the Hawaiian sugar industry came tagging along in the rear and never caught up.

Our sugar planters have nothing to be afraid of or ashamed of, in the administration or the statistics of the sugar plantations. The business is being operated economically, honestly and efficiently.

There is no good reason why each and every sugar plantation should not give the fullest publicity to its costs of production and challenge investigation.

The intimation has been received from various sources, that President Wilson is willing to re-open consideration of the sugar schedule, and revise it, if convinced that the sugar industry cannot survive, if sugar is on the free list.

In other words, President Wilson wants us to "play the game with our cards on the table."

The Advertiser believes that it is good policy to meet the President on this basis and furnish, not only him, but all the world, with the facts that will demonstrate exactly what our position is.

Another reason why more publicity should be given plantation affairs is, that many of our plantations are owned by hundreds of stockholders. With the exception of a few on the inside circle of directors, these stockholders have no more knowledge of what their plantation is doing, or how it is being conducted, or what its prospects are, than has a savage on the Plains of Timbuctoo.

The small stockholders, who are in a great majority, who are kept in this state of ignorance, are just as much interested to know the facts as are the large ones. They have the right to be informed of the details of what their plantations are doing. It is impracticable to privately communicate facts to each of several hundred stockholders, but it can easily be done through the press.

Moreover, a large amount of plantation stock is "on the market." The stock is continually being bought and sold, under existing conditions, it is frequently a case of "buying a pig in a poke." Mere rumor, without any change in conditions, causes the stock to fluctuate violently, to the disadvantage of real investors. If the actual facts were known, sales would be based on merit instead of rumor.

Again plantation life is desperately monotonous. No one who has not actually experienced it, knows how lonely and dreary life on the average sugar plantation is.

The thousands of people who live on the sugar plantations in these islands, are just as much interested in what their neighbors and others engaged in the same line of business are doing, as are the society ladies interested in the news of pink teas and bridge parties; and as are the baseball boys in the standing of the several leagues and the results of local games; or the army in what is doing in the military line.

The people on the plantations are entitled to know what is going on in the lines in which they are specially interested, and among the people who are engaged therein.

Under these circumstances, The Advertiser intends to try and meet this situation by making a specialty of the sugar business and affairs and news connected therewith, or kindred thereto, on Wednesday of each week.

The completeness and value of this attempt will depend very largely upon the cooperation of those directly interested, and The Advertiser bespeaks their assistance; believing that with a combination of the resources of the paper and the cooperation of the sugar people, a result can be achieved which will be of interest and value not only to those directly interested in the business, but to the whole community as well.

THE PASSING HOUR.

Jack Lucas, in announcing his candidacy for the senate this morning, states that he is not "independent" and gives a very sensible reason why. Those who read his letter will appreciate the fact, nevertheless, that he is independent enough not to require anyone to write or dictate his letters for him. His announcement is one hundred per cent "Panini."

That Champaign policeman may have turned his gun on the wrong speeder when he took a pot shot at the German ambassador yesterday, but the fact that in some places they are shooting at the speed fiends will be joyfully received. Even in Honolulu, where gun toting is not considered good form, the temptation to buy a gun and bust a few tires is frequently felt.

The Montana commission to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition has adopted a novel method of raising the funds for Montana's building and exhibit. Bronze souvenir medals bearing on the one side the seal of the State and on the other the Exposition seal have been struck off and are being sold at \$1.00. Perhaps Hawaii might see something in this idea to model after.

The amount of the fine imposed by Magistrate Monsarrat yesterday on the blind pigger of Fort Ruger, convicted before him, is about the sum the public like to see mulcted from such lawbreakers. Trifling fines are practically encouragements to lawbreakers. If the police judge will just keep up the pace he set yesterday he will soon find himself in favor with those who wish to see the laws respected.

HAWAII PROPOSED LEPROS DUMPING GROUND.

Two bills were introduced in the house of representatives on June 3 and one on June 4; all looking toward making Hawaii the dumping ground for all the lepers of the United States.

The introducer of one bill is Representative Johnson, of the State of Washington, from which Early, a leper, recently started on his travels.

Mr. Johnson had the naive impudence to state on the floor of the house that "it seems impossible to find any place in the continental United States, to receive without protest the lepers of the country," calling attention to the recent successful protest of the Alaskan delegate, against setting apart one of the Aleutian Islands for lepers, and then proceeded to argue in favor of setting apart Molokai as a national leper settlement.

This is the most damnable selfish aggression ever attempted by a powerful nation on a defenseless community.

Hawaii is defenseless in that it has no vote; and in that although, by law, it is entitled to a voice on the floor of congress, for practically two years that voice has been dumb. That voice is now safely embalmed in the "matchless climate" of Waikiki, resurrected only long enough to ask to be allowed two more years of dumbness.

What is the use of having a Delegate to Washington if he is to live at Waikiki by the year?

Meanwhile we are not entirely defenseless, so long as the cable and the mail are open to us.

Every individual corporation and organization resident, located or interested in Hawaii, should protest in the strongest possible terms, against the indecent injustice of permanently branding Hawaii as the leper colony of the United States.

THE FEDERAL COURT INVESTIGATION.

Appreciating the fact that it does not lie within the province of the press to attempt to influence investigations being carried on by the courts or by the grand juries, except to urge that such trials and such investigations be carried on in scrupulous fairness to all concerned, and further appreciating the spirit of impartiality that we believe actuates Judge Lindsay in the investigation he is now conducting into the recent fracas of which District Attorney McCarn and Claudius McBride were the central figures, at the same time we feel impelled to call attention to the fact that the man in the street is predisposed to regard the McCarn-McBride investigation as one that will not get at the bottom of the facts. This supposition is based upon the fact that the witnesses subpoenaed to appear before the federal grand jury are generally supposed to be on one side, while all the witnesses supposed to have evidence to give favoring the other side of the controversy have been as yet so far as the public knows, completely overlooked by the subpoena servers. The coincidence is breeding suspicion.

It is being pointed out, for instance, that Mr. McCarn has been called upon to testify, while Mr. McBride has not; that, in fact, none of the witnesses who supplied the territorial grand jury with the facts upon which it based an indictment of Mr. McCarn, in the same case regarding which the federal grand jurors are now busy, is being called upon for information.

It may be, of course, that appearances are deceiving and that Special Investigator Lindsay is going to into the whole matter with the thoroughness that his appointment led everyone to expect. The jurymen themselves, if any are dissatisfied, have also the privilege of sending for any missing witnesses, which right was pointed out in the formal charge to the jury by Judge Clemons. He said:

Though grand juries usually hear no other evidence than that adduced by the officer representing the government, nevertheless, bearing in mind your oath "to inquire and true presentment make," you will not only receive all proper evidence offered which may throw any light upon the subject of your inquiry, whether it tend to establish the guilt or innocence of persons involved, but, further, if you shall have reason to believe that there is other evidence not presented which would qualify or explain away or throw light upon the matter before you, it will be your duty to order such evidence to be produced. You have the fullest power to compel the appearance and testimony of all who may have any knowledge of the affair or who may be able to give any clue leading to such knowledge.

This is very much to the point and covers the objection raised by some that the jurymen may not have been informed regarding their powers.

The present probe into the affairs of the federal court is something in which the public of the Territory is very much interested, and nothing short of a complete and impartial investigation is going to satisfy the public. Even were there the least desire on the part of anyone to whitewash anyone else, we believe that it would hardly be attempted under the circumstances. Things have taken place that have lowered the whole dignity of the court and made a bear pit out of what used to be a much respected tribunal. That the one or ones responsible should be made known and properly disciplined, be they who they may, is the desire of the law-abiding people of Hawaii.

This is the season when the people of Honolulu are planning to make trips to the other islands for a vacation.

While they are away they still want to know what is going on in the other parts of the Islands and of the world at large. Unless they exercise a little forethought, they are liable to be cut off from the news of the outside world.

The proper thing to do under these circumstances is to notify The Advertiser now, to have the paper sent to the vacation address, beginning on the date of leaving Honolulu. Telephone to the office, phone number 3487, and state exactly when you want the paper to begin going to the new address and when you want it to be delivered again at the old address.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market Quotations

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION.

(Island Produce Only)

June 12, 1914.

Eggs and Poultry.			
Fresh Chicken Eggs	@ 25	Green Peas, lb	@ 7 1/2
Fresh Duck Eggs	@ 25	Peppers, Bell, lb	@ 5
Hens	@ 25	Peppers, Chile, lb	@ 5
Roosters	@ 30	Pumpkin, lb	@ 1
Broilers	@ 30	Rhubarb, lb	@ 8
Turkeys	@ 35	Tomatoes, lb	@ 3
Ducks, Muscovy	@ 30	Turnips, white, doz	@ 30
Ducks, Hawaiian, doz	@ 5.50	Watermelons	@ 25 @ 70
Live Stock—Live Weight			
Hogs, 100-150 lbs.	@ 12 1/2	Bananas, Chinese bunch	25 @ 50
Hogs, 150 lbs. and over	@ 11	Bananas, cooking, bunch	90 @ 1.00
Dressed Weight			
Pork	@ 16	Figs, doz	@ 10
Mutton	@ 17	Grapes, Isabella, lb	@ 8
Beef	@ 10	Limes, Mexican, 100	@ 1.25
Calves	@ 11	Pineapples, doz	@ 75
Potatoes.			
Irish	@ 1 1/2	Strawberries, lb	@ 20
Sweet, red	@ 1.00 @ 1.50	Beans—Dried.	
Sweet, yellow	@ 1.00 @ 1.50	Linna, cwt	@ 25
Sweet, white	@ 1.00 @ 1.50	Red Kidneys	@ 25
Onions.			
New Bermudas, lb	@ 2	Calico	@ 25
Vegetables.			
Beans, string, lb	@ 3	Small Whites	@ 25
Beans, lima in pod	@ 3	Peas, Dried	@ 25
Beets, doz, bunch	@ 30	Grain.	
Cabbage, lb	@ 1 1/4	Corn, small yellow, top	@ 40
Carrots, doz, bunch	@ 40	Miscellaneous.	
Corn, sweet, 100 ears	@ 1.50	Charcoal, bag	@ 35
Cucumbers, doz	@ 40	Hides, wet-salted	@ 14 1/2
Goat Skins, white			
	@ 35	No. 1	@ 12
		No. 2	@ 12
		Kips	@ 15
		Sheep Skins	@ 25
		Goat Skins, white	@ 35

The Territorial Marketing Division under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price and for cash. No commission is charged. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of the Division is U. S. E. S. Letter address Honolulu, P. O. Box 753, Storeroom 112 Queen street, near Maunakea, Salesroom Ewa corner Nuuanu and Queen Sts. Telephone 1840. Wireless address USEP.

A. T. LONGLEY, Superintendent.

TEACHERS OFFERED SPECIAL TRAINING

Department of Public Instruction
Announces Plans for Summer School.

Following the custom of several years past, the territorial department of public instruction will conduct a summer school for teachers of the public schools at the Normal School in Honolulu. The sessions will begin on July 6 and continue until July 31. The examinations for certificates will be held on August 3, 4 and 5.

The object of the summer school is the improvement of the teaching force. No tuition fee is charged, but all candidates must be at least eighteen years of age. Those expecting to attend are requested to present their names to the department of instruction for registration as early as possible.

Value Is Demonstrated.

The value of the summer school has been well illustrated since it was organized four years ago. At that time it was supported financially by a number of public-spirited citizens throughout the Territory, who recognized the need of improvement in the public schools and cooperating with the department in making the first step a possibility. The teachers attended largely and helped to make it a success.

At the regular examinations following the first summer school 112 of those attending successfully passed and were granted certificates. This progressive move on the part of all concerned no doubt had much to do with the legislature appropriating liberally for public schools and special mention made for summer schools.

Decrease in Uncertificated.

When the summer school was first organized the department found that 28.4 per cent of its teachers did not hold the required credentials, which figures were reduced to 9.5 per cent in 1912 and this year has been reduced to 8.9 per cent. This decrease in the uncertificated is largely due to the work of the summer school.

While registration has not yet commenced, it is expected that the attendance will be about 120. In addition to courses which have been offered heretofore, this year a course in agriculture, nature study and manual work will be conducted by experts in that line. It is believed that this course will be of great benefit to teachers, as most of them have had no instruction in teaching in this line.

Examinations Are Distinct.

It must not be construed that the standings registered at the school in class work of quizzes will have any bearing on the granting of certificates. The summer course is simply for the purpose of instructing the teachers in branches upon which they will be examined later. A splendid corps of instructors has been secured as follows:

Cyril O. Smith, director; Mr. E. A. Clowes, Dr. E. V. Wilcox and Experiment Station staff—agriculture, nature study and manual work; Edgar Wood, methods and class room management; John Nelson—science, hygiene, sanitation and physiology; C. W. Baldwin, geography; W. S. Reeman, history; W. C. Avery, mathematics; Mrs. L. G. Marshall, drawing and story work; to be appointed—English.

For the benefit of teachers planning to attend the school the list of books to be used in the classes is named below. All these books are in use in the public schools of the territory and the list is published in order that teachers who have these books may bring them and not be compelled to purchase:

Primary Grade Classes.

English—Swinton's Grammar and Composition; Vision of Sir Launfal; Selections from Lamb's Tales of Shakespeare.

History—History of United States and Its People—Eggleston; General History—Meyers.

Geography—Natural Advanced Geography or Redway and Hinman or Frye's Complete Geography or Tarr and McMurry's Advanced Geography; Baldwin's Hawaiian Geography.

Arithmetic—Wentworth & Smith's Complete Arithmetic.

Hygiene, Sanitation and Physiology—Gulick Series; Principles of Sanitation—Ritchie; any book on physiology.

Grammar Grade Classes.

All those used in the Primary Grade classes and also the following:

English—Merchant of Venice; Julius Caesar; the Great Stone Face.

Mathematics—Wentworth's Elementary Algebra; Wentworth's Plane Geometry.

Agriculture, Nature Study, Manual Work, Vocational Education, Elementary Science and Methods books to be announced later.

COAST LEAGUE RESULTS

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The following are the results of yesterday's ball games in the Pacific Coast League: San Francisco 3, Oakland 2. Venice 2, Los Angeles 1. Sacramento 5, Portland 0.

Standing of Teams.

The standings of the Coast League teams, to date, are as follows:

	W.	L.	Pct.
Venice	40	31	.563
Los Angeles	39	34	.534
San Francisco	32	34	.485
Portland	31	33	.485
Sacramento	32	37	.464
Oakland	28	41	.406

One of the prospective political announcements, according to a street story yesterday will be that of John F. (Banana) Doyle for supervisor. It is said that Mr. Doyle hopes to draw considerable strength on his record as a member of the first and lamented board of police and fire civil service commissioners.